

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, January 5, 1846.

Prayer by Rev. W. H. Hunter of the Episcopal church.

DILLIS DYER, Senator from the 13th district, took his seat.

The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, Senator elect from the 2d district appeared, qualified and took his seat.

The SPEAKER announced the select committee on Public Printing, as follows: Messrs. Harris, Todd, Swope, Slaughter and Peyton.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Evans, Harris and Bramlette.

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. HARRIS—A bill to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly to the first Monday in December in each year; went over into the orders of the day.

Mr. THOMAS had leave to withdraw a bill of last session incorporating the Covington Bridge Company.

Mr. PEYTON moved a resolution referring the several petitions of the Governor's Annual Message to appropriate standing committees: adopted.

Mr. GRAY introduced a joint resolution that a committee of three from the Senate, and five from the H. R., to examine Transylvania University and the Lunatic Asylum, and report the prospects and resources of the former, and the condition of the latter, and that they have power to send for persons and papers: lies over one day.

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES AGAIN.

Mr. BRAMLETTE—A bill for the benefit of the clerk Clinton circuit court: authorizes him to transcribe proceedings of a certain term into a better bound book: passed.

Mr. EVANS—A bill to allow Jonathan Davis of Allen county to import a slave: referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

[A message from the Governor by Mr. Ren. Hardin, Secretary of State.]

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

The message was read for information. The Governor nominated John H. McPherson as sheriff of Monroe county, in place of William H. Wooten, who declined his commission; and Harry I. Boddy, as Auditor of Public Accounts, in place of Ben. Selby, deceased.

Mr. CRENSHAW moved to dispense with the rules requiring messages to lie on the table one day, and nominations to be referred to a standing committee: dispensed.

Both nominations were then unanimously confirmed.

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES AGAIN.

Mr. BRAMLETTE—A bill for the benefit of William Davis, late sheriff of Clinton: referred to committee on Finance.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Lemuel H. Williams: referred to committee on Judiciary.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS AGAIN.

Mr. KEY, leave to introduce a bill to continue in force the 20th section of the act amending the charters of the banks: referred to a select committee.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a resolution, that all nominations of Judges, Judicial officers and Commonwealth's Attorneys, be referred to the committee on Executive Affairs; and if that committee ascertained any legal or constitutional objections to the nominations, the chairman thereof should report them back to the Senate for reference to the committee on the Judiciary: the resolution lies over one day.

[A message from the H. R. by the assistant clerk, announcing the passage of sundry bills.]

Mr. FOX, leave to introduce a bill to change the names of Sarah Ann Mullins and other children of Ann Mullins to Hinds: referred to a select committee.

Also, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Pulaski: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Also, leave to introduce a bill to appoint certain persons to wind up the concerns of the Farmer's Bank of Somerset: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CHENAULT, leave to introduce a bill to change the name of William and Walter Reynolds, to Cochran: referred to a select committee.

Mr. EVANS, leave to introduce a bill to establish private passways in this Commonwealth: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

An act for the benefit of E. Stout and others: grants a change of venue from the Police Court of Louisville to the Jefferson Circuit Court.

Mr. PEYTON moved to refer the bill to the committee on the Judiciary: negatived.

Mr. HENDERSON moved a re-consideration of the vote: negatived.

Mr. PEYTON demanded the yeas and nays on the question, "Shall the bill pass?" and the question being taken, was decided in the affirmative as follows: yeas 22, nays 11.

YEAS—Messrs. Ballard, Butler, Chenaunt, Conner, Crenshaw, Evans, Fox, Harris, Hoadly, Holm, Holloway, Key, Marshall, Slaughter, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thurman, Todd, Walker, Wallace, Woodson—22.

NAYS—Messrs. A. Boyd, W. P. Boyd, Bradley, Bramlette, Dyer, Gray, Hardin, Henderson, Newell, Peyton, South—11.

Sundry other acts from the H. R. were a second time, and appropriately referred.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS AGAIN.

Mr. MARSHALL moved a resolution, that the committee on Religion report against all petitions for divorce, where remedy is provided by law: adopted.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1846.

Session opened with prayer and the reading of the Journal.

Mr. I. H. EVANS, the member of this House, returned from Christian county, (who has been hindered in his arrival at the Capital by indisposition), and Mr. DANIEL HEAD, the member of this House, returned from Hopkins county, appeared before the Clerk's table, received the constitutional oath, and took their seats.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary KOUTNASS, informed the House, that that body had passed a bill of the House, entitled an act to incorporate the town of Mayfield; and a bill of the Senate to enable the County Court of Breckinridge county to change the direction of a State road in that county leading to Shawneetown.

Petitions, &c., were now presented by Messrs. Bore, Clark, Pope, Barlow, Brooks, A. Johnston, Goss, Alexander, Hardy, Cox, B. Stone, Mason and G. Bowling.

By the unanimous consent of the House, Mr. J. S. SMITH offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the justice, propriety, and policy of subjecting the forfeited lands of this Commonwealth to appropriation according to the laws now in force authorizing the appropriation of vacant lands.

The SPEAKER now stated the order of business under the rules of the House to be, first, the presentation of petitions; second, the reports from standing committees in the order named in the rules; third, the reports from select committees; fourth, motions; and then the call of the counties by the Clerk in alphabetical order for motions; when gentlemen will make their motions as their counties shall be called respectively; and if the call of the counties should not be completed at the hour of adjournment, the Clerk will note the place where the call was suspended, and commence at that place when motions are called for on the next day.

The SPEAKER then proceeded to call the standing committees; and, there being no report offered, he announced the order for

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.—Act of 1833.

Mr. KELLY, from the Select Committee to which had been referred the subject of the petition of a Mr. Level, reported a bill for his benefit, authorizing him to bring his slave out of Tennessee. The bill was read and ordered to a second reading. The petition was then read; the motion carried to dispense with the further readings; and, pending the question, shall the bill pass?

Mr. KELLY proceeded to state a few circumstances of the case, which, he said, were peculiarly oppressive on both master and slave, as well as the original owner. The petitioner had a son who married and removed to Tennessee, where, by an improvident course of life, he became involved. Several years ago, in the midst of his difficulties, he paid a visit to his father in Kentucky, and his father gave him this slave. Upon returning home with his negro, the Sheriff levied upon him; and when he was sold, (it had been some seven or eight years since,) the petitioner became the purchaser. Since that time, in consequence of the law of 1833 the slave had been hired out in Tennessee; and now the owner asked to bring him home. On this ground he pleaded that the bill ought to pass.

Mr. COX felt bound to dissent from the wishes of the gentleman from Christian; but had waited, and would rather, his objections might come from some other gentleman. He believed the law prohibiting the introduction of slaves to be a good law; and that few, if any, exceptions ought to be made to it. Every citizen ought to be put upon the same footing. If one man have exemption from the operation of law, another may claim the same right. He admitted that the case was one on which the feeling of the House would be enlisted in favor of the petitioner; but there were numerous other cases equally well calculated to induce sympathy. If therefore the Legislature were to heed them all continually, the exceptions would soon extend so far as to override the provisions of the general law, and its abrogation would be the consequence. Either every man should be prohibited, or every man should use, the right to bring in slaves. Therefore he felt that the bill ought not to pass.

Mr. KELLY was also a friend to the law of 1833. He had uniformly voted against all propositions for its repeal or essential modification. He considered it a law well calculated to benefit the State eventually. But, like other general laws, it had an oppressive bearing upon some interests. Gentlemen know that acts of special relief from the operations of general laws were often passed; and he would ask why this law should now be made an exception to a practice so humane and necessary to the well being of the citizens? The gentleman from Fleming himself had acknowledged the case to be one of a very hard and peculiar character; and all the facts and papers show that, if there can be any case in which legislative action should interpose to prevent the oppression of a general law, this is one. He desired the House to understand that it was not because he was in favor of the repeal of the general law that he asked for the passage of this bill. He was favorable to the general law.

Mr. R. C. BOWLING. The best way to continue the law of 1833, and to secure a proper respect for it, was to pass these acts of exemption for all meritorious cases. Those citizens, who with himself, lived near the Tennessee line, knew the value of them. Such being the practice of the Legislature, the conviction would go to them who were most displeased with the law, and most frequently affected by its operations, that the House did not intend to act oppressively.

Mr. L. COMBS expressed his hearty concurrence in the views of the gentleman last up. He was in favor of the general law, but believed in special exemptions; and should vote for the bill.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and the bill passed—yeas 70; nays 26.

Mr. KELLY, from a select committee, reported a bill to change the name of Samuel Allison to Samuel Allison Jones; which was read, &c., and passed.

Mr. ORR, reported a bill for the benefit of R. L. Edwards, a Justice of the Peace of Owen county; (to furnish him with Morehead and Brown's Digest,) which was read and ordered to a second reading; when

[A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Stonestreet, now informed the House that that body had passed House bills for the benefit of E. Stout and others, without amendment.]

Mr. BARLOW proposed to amend the bill by inserting at the proper place the name of N. Y. Hillman, a Justice of the Peace of Monroe county; which was adopted.

Mr. MAYES proposed to amend by inserting the name of Haydon E. Brown, a Justice of the Peace for Graves county; and Mr. FORD was proposing the name of E. A. Trueman; when

On motion of Mr. WHITSETT, the bill, with amendments was committed to the committee on the Library.

Mr. WHITSETT, from a select committee, reported a bill for the benefit of Moses McMillan of Barren county; (that McMillan be authorized to purchase a negro boy, now in his possession, of his father-in-law in Tennessee;) which was read and ordered to a second reading; and, on his motion to dispense with the rule requiring it to be read a second time on the next day, Mr. W. represented, that the petitioner had married the daughter of a Mr. Payne, a gentleman residing in Tennessee. Mr. P. was a man in limited circumstances, and unable to bestow much property upon his daughter; but had put into the hands of McMillan this negro boy, which was designed as the property of his wife and her children. But the wife had since died; and Mr. McMillan now asked the privilege of purchasing the boy, by giving to the old gentleman in Tennessee about one-third of his value—his father-in-law not being able to give him the whole of the slave; nor the petitioner in a condition to give him up without injustice to himself.

The rule was then dispensed with; and the question being, Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?

Mr. HARDY added, that Mr. McMillan had instructed the boy in the hatters' business, which he was endeavoring to carry on; and that the boy had become almost as a necessary fixture to his shop. That the boy was desired for use, and not for sale and speculation; he was of good character and attached to his master and home; which facts he begged the House to consider, and allow the bill to pass.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading; which, being dispensed with, the bill was put upon its passage and carried.

Mr. WORTHAM reported a bill for the payment of the commissioners of the road from the mouth of

Salt river to Bowlinggreen; which read, &c., and referred.

Mr. STEVENSON reported a bill to amend an act, entitled, an act, for the benefit of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the I. O. O. F. of Kentucky, and for the benefit of the Washington Lodge No. 3, of the I. O. O. F. of Covington; [enabling that Lodge to hold real estate:] passed.

Mr. ORR reported a bill to change the name of James William Davis to James William Johnson: passed.

Mr. WORTHAM reported a bill to reduce the salaries of the Circuit Judges of this Commonwealth, and for other purposes; which was read, &c.; and on motion of Mr. HARLAN, referred to the committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GLENN reported a bill for the benefit of Gideon S. and Susan Mary, infant heirs of Gideon Mims, deceased; read, &c., and referred to committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MASON reported a bill providing for the support of idiots; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. MASON moved to dispense with the rule, &c. Mr. HAGGARD moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. J. S. SMITH hoped the bill would be referred. He was not prepared himself to vote upon it; and esteemed it altogether too grave a proposition to hurry through the House.

Mr. HARDY excepted to the order of the motion to lay on the table. The motion to dispense was the only question that could obtain at this stage of the bill—the rule requiring it to lie over in the orders of the day.

The SPEAKER assented to the order as explained by the gentleman from Barren; and the rule then being dispensed with, on motion of Mr. MASON, the bill was referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HUNTON reported a bill to abolish the first Auditor's office; which was read, &c.; and on motion of Mr. GLENN, referred to the committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of referring to that office the business of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of the Board of Internal Improvement, of the Commonwealth Bank, of the old Bank of Kentucky, and of the collection of the tolls on the Kentucky river.

Mr. HUNTON also reported a bill to appropriate Commonwealth fines to the improvement of the public roads. Read, &c., and referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BARKLEY reported a bill to exempt teachers students in schools, &c. from serving on juries, from working the roads, and from militia duty in time of peace; which was read, &c.

Mr. WORTHAM proposed to amend the bill by adding a section to the effect, that farmers, lawyers, doctors and mechanics be also exempted; which was adopted.

Mr. BARLOW proposed further to amend by adding an exemption for merchants. But,

On motion of Mr. L. COMBS the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. MAYES reported a bill for the benefit of the common schools in Graves county; which was read, &c.; and after some discussion by Mr. M. and Mr. J. S. SMITH, referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. GANO reported a bill for the benefit of John Sparks, constable of Harrison county—[to enlarge his district:]—passed.

Mr. MAYES reported a bill to repeal the act entitled an act to regulate the settlement and administration of estates—approved February 20, 1829. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary, with a resolution by Mr. HARDY, that that committee inquire into the expediency of so amending the act as to simplify the proceedings and reduce the costs under it.

Mr. L. COMBS, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill concerning the Banks in Kentucky; which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. STEVENSON asked leave to introduce a bill. Mr. HARVEY objected, and preferred to adhere to the order.

Mr. S. STONE moved an adjournment, but withdrew his motion for

Mr. J. S. SMITH, who desired to move that an additional member be placed on the committee on Printing. Looking over the names on that committee, he said he found not one among them who was at all acquainted with the practical operations of the art of printing; and since the House was, at the present session, so fortunate as to have one gentleman upon its roll who was a practical printer, he desired to see him placed upon that committee.

Mr. S. would give more for his judgment upon some questions that might come before that committee, than for that of every other man in the House; and while gentlemen had it in their power to obtain the aid of such information they ought certainly to avail themselves of it; and thus they might give a quietus to that restless censorious spirit which was too frequently exhibited in connection with questions before the committee on Printing.

He had neither information nor knowledge of the existence of any practice in the State Printing; but merely suggested that the House should avail itself of the most perfect knowledge in these matters—and he doubted not but that the gentleman from Nicholas [Mr. FINNELL] notwithstanding his other duties, would cheerfully accord to the House the advantage of all the light he might have the good fortune to possess.

He moved that Mr. FINNELL be added to the Joint Committee on Printing.

Mr. HARLAN. The rule required a definite number to serve on the committee. The effect of the motion would be to change a rule of the House.

Mr. J. S. SMITH then withdrew his motion.

Mr. HUNTON offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be, and they are hereby instructed to inquire what defects or corruptions, if any, exist in the administration of the Judicial Department of the government of this State, which may require the constitutional interposition of this House; and especially to inquire what disposition is habitually made of the clerkships of courts—whether the same be made subjects of "bargain and sale" in violation of law; and if so, how far the Courts of this Commonwealth lend their countenance and sanction to the same, by ratifying such corrupt agreements; and also to inquire what is the common practice in reference to the office of Sheriff—whether the same be not publicly bought and sold; and also to inquire further as to the common market prices of such offices in each county; and, further, whether there be any corruptions in the workings of the County Court system, such as to require the interposition of this House; and that this committee have full power to send for persons and papers to effect the objects contemplated by this resolution.

Resolved, That said committee be composed of one member of this House from each Congressional District.

Mr. HUGHES offered the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That a committee of two from the Senate, and four on the part of the House, be appointed to visit and examine into the affairs of the Transylvania University, and the Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, and report the same to this House; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. BARKLEY proposed to amend by adding "the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville;" which was accepted, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. HUNTON had leave to introduce a bill to protect the Commonwealth and citizens from impositions on the part of Constables and Justices of the Peace. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. BARLOW had leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Thomas Hawser of Monroe county. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. FINNELL obtained leave for the select committee on the Contested Election, that they may hold their sittings during the sessions of the House.

Mr. HARLAN offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of taxing processes issued by Magistrates and Police Judges.

Mr. MYERS had leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of the heirs of Hubbard Smith. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. M. also had leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of the late Sheriff of Grant county. Same reference.

Mr. M. also had leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of the heirs of Edward Stout. Same reference.

Mr. E. SMITH offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of requiring all Clerks of Courts in this Commonwealth to pay over into the public Treasury all fees severally collected by them above the sum of \$1200 per annum; and that the same go to the benefit of the Sinking Fund.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the response of the Second Auditor to the resolution of inquiry directed to him on Saturday; which, on motion of Mr. HARLAN, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a communication from the First Auditor, with reference to the cancelling and destruction of certain bonds. And then the House adjourned.

CORRECTION.—In Saturday's House proceedings, Mr. GANO is incorrectly put down as presenting the petition of Alexander Wall. It should have been reported, Mr. SHAWHAN presented the petition, &c.

Potomac, the distinguished correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, in his letter from Washington of the 26th, says:

Mr. Polk is in a quandary. He essayed—as a gentleman who prefers to play the demagogue, as a means of catching the popular breeze, would essay—to lead the van on the Oregon question. In doing this he has cornered himself completely. If he goes forward, war and all its concomitant horrors ensue—and no man in the nation, perhaps, is less capable, qualified, or constitutionally constructed for such a state of things than James K. Polk! If he recedes, if he now accepts, or tenders, the 49th parallel—whether just or unjust—his party will throw him over board!

Mr. Polk is a dogged, an obstinate man, who after having once taken a position, particularly where there is no physical risk to himself to be run, is not easily to be driven from it. With all his doggedness, however, he loves the popular breeze. He loved it when he supported the Pet Bank system and denounced the Sub-Treasury! He loved it when he afterwards eulogized the latter and maligned the former. In those days, however, Gen. Jackson was his popular breeze! He loved it last year, as it set in two counter currents, on the Tariff question, when he denounced in Tennessee the Tariff of 1842, and wrote to Pennsylvania, not a word against that Tariff, but some mighty pretty things in favor of protection to all classes of enterprise! And if now the popular breeze should set decidedly in favor of settling the Oregon difficulty upon the 49th parallel—which I do not believe will be the case—it is quite likely that Mr. Polk would again offer it!

Other men beside Mr. Polk will be apt to ride to their political death on the Oregon hobby. Governor Cass has been whipping and spurring the poney to such an extent that he is already nearly thrown from the saddle! John Gilpin's race was nothing in comparison with that of the Governor! By the way, the worthy Governor is losing admirers fast. Politicians who watch his course narrowly will have it that he is treacherous, unstable and not to be relied on! They say he was formerly a United States Bank man—and then against the Bank. They say too that he is at heart no "democrat," and cite his generous letter in favor of General Harrison, written in France in 1840. They also cite the fact that while Minister at Paris, he made an order requiring each of his countrymen to obtain a full court suit of clothes, costing some \$300, before he would present him to the King of the French!

These things are brought up against the Governor, not by Whigs, but members of his own party, who also charge that he wrote three Texas letters, of different shades, to get the Baltimore nomination for the Presidency—and then lost it!

A Locofoco of note informs me that the dominant party cannot start a peg of the present tariff in either House of Congress this session, and he seems to be glad of it, and thinks Mr. Polk is far from being grieved.

Mrs. Thomas, daughter of Ex-Gov. McDowell, of Va., recently made application to a Court in Virginia, for a divorce from her husband, Ex-Governor Thomas, of Maryland. The husband had previously applied for a divorce upon customary grounds, in a Court of Maryland. The case came on first in Virginia. The Hon. Roderdy Johnson testified that Mr. Thomas had, subsequent to the time at which he now fixes the improprieties of his wife, acknowledged to him, (Mr. Johnson) his own delusion, and applied to him to promote a reconciliation. The jury gave a verdict promptly for a divorce, which will be certified to the Legislature, and confirmed, of course.

THE WAY MCNULTY ESCAPED.—A law of Congress provides that, when a public officer, holding public money, shall refuse to pay it upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Treasury, the refusal shall be held prima facie evidence of embezzlement. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following account of the manner in which McNulty, in defiance of this law, escaped conviction:

The Secretary of the Treasury did make such requisition upon the accused; but the misfortune is, that it was after he had ceased to be a "public officer." Had the House only retained the accused in office until the Secretary of the Treasury had made his requisition, the case would have met the full scope and penalty of the law. But the accused ceasing to be a "public officer," the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, as exercised upon a private citizen, was absolutely a farce. Money or no money, the accused may think his stars for his summary discharge from the House. In ceasing to be a public officer, he ceased to be amenable to the act of '41, and has escaped the penitentiary through this loop-hole in the law.

The income of the Empress of Russia is about \$1,900 a day.

THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KY.

THO. B. STEVENSON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1846.

Single copies of both the Daily and Weekly Commonwealth, neatly enveloped in strong wrappers, can be had at this office, the former at two and a half cents, and the latter at five cents, per copy.

TOWN AFFAIRS.—At an election for seven Trustees of the Town of Frankfort on last Saturday, the following gentlemen were elected, namely: Orlando Brown, James Harlan, Henry Wingate, Lewis Sneed, J. W. Pruett, Philip Swigert and C. G. Graham.

The new Board met on Saturday night, and elected H. Wingate, Chairman; J. W. Batcheler, Clerk; W. T. Herndon, Town Marshal; Wm. M. Todd, Treasurer; W. A. Gorham, Market Master; A. H. Renick, Assessor; Willis Blanton, Surveyor.

The Chairman appointed the following Standing Committees:

1. Committee on Accounts and Finance.—Messrs. Harlan and Graham.

2. Committee on Water Works.—Messrs. Swigert and Wingate.

3. Committee on Markets and Market House.—Messrs. Pruett and Graham.

4. Committee on Streets and Alleys.—Messrs. Brown and Sneed.

5. Committee on Health.—Messrs. Sneed and Pruett.

6. Committee on Ordinances.—Messrs. Harlan and Brown.

7. Committee on Public Grounds.—Messrs. Harlan, Brown and Swigert.

The Board revived the ordinance for holding evening as well as morning Markets. The Markets hereafter will be held on Tuesday and Friday evenings, and Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

We observe in several papers, that the health of Lieut. Governor Dixon, is a subject of remark and apprehension. We take great pleasure in stating that the health of that gentleman is as good as usual. He presides over the Senate every day, displaying all his characteristic energy and promptitude, with his wonted dignity and urbanity.

The flippant levity, the impertinent indelicacy, the gratuitous indecorum, the gross impropriety, (for it bears all these characters,) of the article in the Yeoman of yesterday, on the relations of the Governor and Secretary of State, are so palpable to the discernment and so offensive to the taste of the public, that no language at our command, could aggravate the disgust with which the public received the outpouring of disappointed and splenetic insolence.

Mr. Levy, on the 27th, withdrew his resolution, offered to the United States Senate, advising the President to negotiate the purchase of Cuba.

The following is an abstract of the bill lately introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Douglass upon the committee on Territories for the government of Oregon Territory:

1st. The territory is to include all that country lying north of north latitude 42, and south of 54 degrees, 40 min.; west of the eastern summit of the Rocky Mountains, and west of the Pacific Ocean.

2d. The President to give the notice required by the treaty of joint occupancy, of the termination of that treaty.

3d. The laws of Iowa to be extended over this territory, and to be administered by Judges, Justices of the Peace, &c., a Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Indian Agents and Sub-Agents. A small route also established from St. Joseph's, Missouri, to the mouth of the Columbia.

4th. Stockades and other military posts to be erected, and two regiments of mounted riflemen to be raised to serve that country, and between it and the United States.

5th. One section of land to be given to every white male inhabitant of Oregon, of the age of 18, who may have gone, or may go there within two years, and who shall cultivate the same for five consecutive years. Also, to the wife and child of every such emigrant, one quarter section of land.

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer has probably heard the famous bull story of Kentucky, with which our readers are so familiar, and has worked it up so as to draw a very fine moral from it, whether for the instruction of individuals or nations. The Kentucky story ends by the locomotive knocking the bull ten feet in the air, and twenty feet from the rails, with the pointed comment of the narrator, "that the animal displayed admirable courage but very bad judgment." The Courier's version, however, is very well done up follows:

A Catastrophe, "with a moral."—A Western paper records an exploit which certainly tells more for the boldness of one of the actors in it, than it does for his prudence—exhibits more strikingly the indomitable bravery of Don Quixote, than the sagacious circumspection of Seneca Panza, the more cautious and calculating squire of the knight's body.

It seems that a big bull living somewhere along the line of the railroad, had been for some days very much disturbed by the antics of the locomotive, and had made up his mind no longer to permit that belching and rattling monster to stride over the ground with impunity. He made up his mind that a fellow who expended so much of his energies in such loud pulling, was "no great things for a fight," and the more especially as the noisy rascal never manifested any disposition to stop and make good his blustering pretensions, but run like a scared savage whenever he was approached. He was evidently, therefore, an arrant coward, and the bull determined to have a bout with him. According, as the locomotive came puffing along in the vicinity of Xenia, the bull plucked himself upon the track and pitched head foremost into the intruder. Alas, however, Taurus had either overrated his own vim, or sadly underrated that of his antagonist

Semi-Annual Report, rendered to the Board of Trustees, December 23, 1845.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the pleasure of reporting a large increase in the number of students without out any increase in our expenses, or diminution of wanted good order.

The number of students on our list has been, during the session, in College Proper, 123, and in the Preparatory Department 28—total 151.

The list of names is herewith presented. Of these there are, from Kentucky 82, Mississippi 12, Louisiana 5, Tennessee 4, Arkansas 4, Ohio 4, Alabama 2, Massachusetts 2, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and England, each 1. The Preparatory Department shows a similar variety of residences. Nearly all the students (sixty) entered the first day of the session. This fact I regard of vast importance. For years I have labored to discourage the continued dropping in of students, to which we have been accustomed. The inconveniences and disadvantages of entering in the course of the session, are serious both to the College and the student.

There has been no occasion, during the session, to arraign any student before the Faculty for misconduct. The only offences have been such as being out of room in study hours, unnecessary absence from recitation, and noise in the College building. No wilful damage, or disfiguring of the College edifice, is known to have been committed. But, though the deportment of the students has generally been good, and in most cases entirely unexceptionable, it has been my painful duty to request several parents to withdraw their sons, on account of idleness and extravagant expenditures. I regard it my imperious duty to see that students are removed, who cannot be induced to be industrious, or whose profuse expenditure of money, endangers their well doing. However respectful they may be towards the Professors, or inoffending in other respects, they are a constant annoyance to the more frugal and industrious, and contribute to make College life, that dangerous period of a young man's existence, which is not a necessary circumstance in public education. It is my ardent desire, that a residence here should be attended by as few temptations as are incident to a parent's fireside.

I know you will not consider it inappropriate for me to state in this report, that seven of the students have made a profession of religion, and a few others, in past sessions, have turned to God; but on general seriousness ever before prevailed the College. I trust that those who pray for our beloved Institution, will renew their importunity.

Founded by the voluntary contributions of the pious, the religious influence of the College, will, I hope, always be a primary consideration. Its history, so far, justifies to a good degree, the hopes of its friends. Forty-five of the students are professors of religion, of whom twenty-seven are prosecuting their studies with reference to the Gospel ministry. These form, to my mind, an inexpressibly important class; and every motive which can influence man, should prompt us to zeal and fidelity in regard to them. Their character and qualifications of candidates for the ministerial office, is a subject of vast importance at all times, and in all places, but, at this time, and in this western country, it is pre-eminently so. I regard the facility for aiding young men in this College as its greatest glory, and the presence of so many such is our highest ground of rejoicing and hope. But do most ardently hope that churches, on whom rests the responsibility of their selection, will exercise their utmost caution with regard to those sent hither for education. Licentiate should not often be sent here, till they have acquired the elementary branches of a good education. Then, they had better attend school in their own neighborhood, and exercise their gifts among their brethren. Perhaps, upon such trial, they may prove unsuitable; and the decision of this fact, had much better be made elsewhere than here.

The studies of the various classes have been the same as hitherto. The number of students being nearly trebled since I commenced my services, and of course my labor as the executive officer of the Faculty, and the medium of correspondence between the College and its patrons, being similarly increased. I find it is difficult to meet with promptitude my official calls, and at the same time, to be accessible to those claims which devolve on me as a minister and a teacher of the young Licentiate in Paulding Hall. Still, I cannot, at present, in view of our finances, recommend any increase of the Faculty.

Yours respectfully,
HOWARD MALCOLM.

We copy the following from an exchange paper, as we find it, without credit to the paper in which it originated. The venerable minister referred to, was, on the nomination of Mr. Boyd of Kentucky, elected Chaplain to the House of Representatives. A BLIND CLERGYMAN FOR CHAPLAIN TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—One of the candidates for the honor of officiating in this body, as a minister of Christianity, for the purpose of spreading before it the beautiful precepts of the divine gospel, which should govern the destinies of both men and nations, is the Rev. Mr. Milbourn, from one of the Western States. The reverend gentleman is "a blind preacher." His talents came more directly to the notice of several members of the national Legislature on board one of the steamboats upon the Ohio river which was conveying them to the seat of government, and the Rev. Mr. Milbourn on his journey to the Northern cities, for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the superior skill of scientific practitioners, upon his eyes, which is thought to be found in the larger cities.

The reverend gentleman preached during the passage a most eloquent and touching discourse. The impression made upon his auditors, among whom was Senator Crittenden and many other distinguished gentlemen, was such as to cause them to determine that he should be a candidate for the Chaplaincy of the House of Representatives. The Rev. Mr. Milbourn is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has arrived in this city, where he has pronounced several sermons of a superior stamp. May he be the successful candidate.

A NOBLE FEAT.—The New Orleans Tropic, Pica-yune and Delta issued the President's Message in about half an hour after the steamboat bringing it from Mobile reached the landing. They had their cases on board the boat, and put the long document in type during the voyage.

Mr. Hannegan submitted the following resolutions, which lie over under the rules:

1. *Resolved*, That the country include within the parallels of forty-two degrees and fifty-four degrees forty minutes north latitude, and extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, known as the Territory of Oregon, is the property, and part and parcel of the territories of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That there exists no power in this Government to transfer its soil and the allegiance of its citizens to the dominion, authority, control, and subjection of any foreign Power, Prince, State, or sovereignty.

3. *Resolved*, That the abandonment or surrender of any portion of the Territory of Oregon would be an abandonment of the honor, character, and the best interests of the American people.

Mr. Cass submitted the following resolutions, which lie over under the rule:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a ship-canal round the falls at the Saint St. Marie, in the State of Michigan, with a view to the military and naval defense of the north-western frontier of the United States.

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of affixing a period of age beyond which no officer in the army shall be called into active service during war; and if they consider such a measure expedient, then to consider, also, the regulation proper to be adopted to effect the object.

A bill passed establishing a collection district in the State of Texas, establishing Galveston as a port of entry and of delivery at Sabine, Velasco, Matagorda, Cavallo, La Vaca and Corpus Christi.

House of Representatives.—The question as to the election of superintendent of the fishing room, was referred to a select committee. The President transmitted a statement of the payments made out of the appropriation of \$40,000 for the Chinese Mission, to-wit: Mr. Cushing, Commissioner, for outfit, salary, &c., \$32,434 33, and to Mr. Webster, Secretary to the Mission, \$7,500. Mr. Cushing still claims \$593 27, and Mr. Webster claims \$1,991 61. The resolution of Mr. Winthrop, from the Legislature of Massachusetts for such amendments to the naturalization laws as will protect the ballot box and the elective franchise from abuse and fraud was further debated.

DECEMBER 30.—Senate.—The resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Hannegan in relation to Oregon coming up, he moved that the consideration of them be postponed to a day certain.

Mr. Calhoun offered the following resolutions in lieu of those proposed by the Senator from Indiana.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States has power, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senate present concur."

Resolved, That the power of making treaties embraces that of settling and fixing boundaries between the territories and possessions of the United States and those of other Powers, in cases of conflicting claims between them in reference to the same.

Resolved, That, however clear their claims may be, in their opinion, to the country included within the parallels of 42 and 54 deg. 40' north latitude, and extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, known as the Territory of Oregon, there now exists, and have long existed, conflicting claims to the possession of the same between them and Great Britain, the adjustment of which have been frequently the subject of negotiation between the respective Governments.

Resolved, therefore, That the President of the U. States has rightfully the power, under the Constitution, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided that two-thirds of the members present concur, to adjust by treaty the claims of the two countries to the said territory, by fixing a boundary between their respective possessions.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, in renewing the offer, in the spirit of peace and compromise, to establish the 49th degree of north latitude as a line between the possessions of the two countries to the said territory, did not "abandon the honor, the character, and the best interests of the American people," or exceed the power vested in him by the Constitution to make treaties.

A very animated debate ensued, in which Messrs. Calhoun, Archer, Hannegan, J. M. Clayton, Allen, Haywood and Benton participated. Mr. Calhoun was decidedly for pacific measures and believed hostile measures would lose us the present possession of Oregon. The resolutions and amendments were laid upon the table to be taken up some future day, after the report from the committee on Foreign Affairs on Mr. Allen's proposition to terminate the joint occupation. Mr. Benton said he would vote to lay on the table without the qualification.

House.—The Massachusetts resolution, in favor of amending the naturalization laws was further debated, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Garret Davis moved the following resolutions, which were agreed to.

1. *Resolved*, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any additional legislation be necessary to secure the proper accountability of the officers or persons of either House of Congress having the custody or the disbursement of the public money.

2. *Resolved*, That the said committee also inquire into and report the facts connected with the defalcation of Caleb J. McNulty, a Clerk of the House of Representatives of the 25th Congress.

3. *Resolved*, That said committee further inquire whether the bond executed by the said Caleb J. McNulty and his securities has or has not been discharged; and, if it be discharged, whether the same was not effected by the appropriation of money belonging to the United States.

4. *Resolved*, That said committee also inquire whether the mode of summoning and empanelling juries in the courts of the United States needs any alteration and reform; and said committee is empowered to send for persons and papers.

The people of Alabama have decided in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature of that State, by a majority of 50,652—only 5,162 votes having been cast in favor of the annual sessions. They also voted to remove the seat of Government from Tuscaloosa. Before these changes can be made, however, they must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature.

"Mr. C—, if you'll get my pants done by Saturday night, I shall be forever indebted to you."
"If that's your game, they'll not be done, sure," said the tailor.

An Irish gentleman the other day, in the excess of comradly affection, exclaimed, "Heaven forbid, my dear, that I should ever live to see you a widow!"

"The character of the Italian statesman seems, at first sight, a collection of contradictions, a phantom, as monstrous as the portress of hell in Milton, half divinity, half snake, majestic and beautiful above, grovelling and poisonous below. We see a man, whose thoughts and words have no connection with each other; who never hesitates an oath when he wishes to seduce, who never wants a pretext when he is inclined to betray. His cruelties spring, not from the heat of blood, or the insanity of uncontrolled power, but from deep and cool meditation. His passions, like well-trained troops, are impetuous by rule, and in their most headstrong fury never forget the discipline to which they have been accustomed. His whole soul is occupied with vast and complicated schemes of ambition. Yet his aspect and language exhibit nothing but philosophic moderation. Hatred and revenge eat into his heart; yet every look is a cordial smile, every gesture a familiar caress. He never excites the suspicion of his adversary by petty provocations. His purpose is disclosed only when it is accomplished. His face is unruined, his speech is courteous, till vigilance is laid asleep, till a vital point is exposed, till a sure aim is taken; and then he strikes—for the first and last time. Military courage, the boast of the stolid German, the frivolous and prating Frenchman, the romantic and arrogant Spaniard, he neither possesses nor values. He shuns danger, not because he is insensible to shame, but because, in the society in which he lives, timidity has ceased to be shameful. To do an injury openly is, in his estimation, as wicked as to do it secretly, and far less profitable. With him the most honorable means are—the speediest, the simplest, and the darkest. He cannot comprehend how a man should scruple to deceive him whom he does not scruple to destroy. He would think it madness to declare open hostilities against a rival whom he might stab in a friendly embrace, or poison in a consecrated water."

The following is an extract of a letter from a distinguished Statesman in Washington, to his friend in this city.—*Chas. Gaz.*

"I fear we have opened an eventful session that will long be remembered in the history of the country. There are four great and leading measures, all of which will be likely to pass into laws. They are the Oregon Bill—the Sub-Treasury Bill—a new Tariff, or rather Anti-Tariff Bill—and a Bill to break up the Public Land system. There are other mischievous measures of less moment in contemplation. The passage of the Oregon Bill will, as I think, inevitably involve us in war. But I believe most persons here think we shall escape such a calamity; but after all, that opinion rests upon the idea that the good sense of the country will, in the end, be brought to bear upon the question, and show a disinclination to enter into a contest when there is so little to quarrel about. There would be no danger of war, were it not for the bullying spirit of the Executive and of Congress. I hold it to be all but certain that the Whig party at the next election, can elect to the Presidency any candidate who is not already broken down; provided the country remains at peace. I believe the administration is of the same opinion, and that they regard the election of Polk as a chance-shot—a mere piece of good luck—and I am very much afraid that on this account they want a war. And when in a war brought on by themselves, they would endeavor to impress upon the minds of the people the belief that the Whig candidate was the anti-war, alias British candidate. The Texas question kept them from sinking before; as that is over with, they must have some other bold hand to play. And I am afraid the restless demagogues who rule the President and the country, are of opinion that war is their game now. They would absorb into their own hands all the appointments and high commands in the army, and calculate upon coming out of the war with a new crop of heroes that would last them for another quarter of a century. These are considerations that, with them, will rise above all patriotism or regard for the welfare of the country. The New England gentlemen think we can save the Tariff. But I must confess that I fear they are mistaken."

From the Veoman.

MR. TANNER:—

Go good enough to insert in your next paper the enclosed certificates, as my reply to Mr. Hannegan's note in the Veoman of this date.

Respectfully,
W. C. GOODLOE.

I have a distinct recollection that in August last, (the evening on which the mob assembled in Frankfort) Mr. Goodloe and myself were standing on the curb-side directly opposite the private door of the Mansion House, conversing together, and Mr. Hannegan came along towards us, Mr. Curry's and Goodloe's. He approached us and we held a conversation a minute or two. I left them together and went home. It was nearly dark, and there was no person near us that I recollect of. I saw no crowd, nor heard any excited conversation. Whether this is the time that Mr. Hannegan alleges he saw Mr. Goodloe, I know not. I went to bed early that night, and saw nothing of the mob. The route that Mr. Hannegan approached us was the most direct from his office.

January 30, 1846.

After supper on the evening of the 31st of August last, I was standing on the front steps of W. C. Goodloe's house, in conversation with his daughter, when Ben. Hannegan, Esq., passed from the direction of his office, and joined Jacob Swigert and W. C. Goodloe in conversation, on the pavement near the parlor door of the Mansion House. In a few minutes thereafter, I passed them to attend a colonization meeting at the book store of Wm. M. Todd. There was no crowd near Messrs. Swigert & Goodloe when Mr. Hannegan joined them, nor did I see one in that neighborhood that evening.

January 3, 1846.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 22nd of December, by the Rev. George W. Kennedy, Dr. Henry Moxhead, of Jessamine county, to Mrs. Maria B. Foster, of Frankfort.

GENUINE HOARHOUND TAFKEY.—The best article for Coughs and Colic ever offered for sale here, always on hand at No. 8, St. Clair street, by

January 6, 1846.

DR. O. S. WILSON.

GRATEFUL for past favors, would respectfully inform the public that he is at all times ready to give prompt attention to any call in the line of his profession. Office on the West side of St. Clair street. Residence on Clinton, near the Governor's Mansion.

January 6, 1846.

BROADWAY HOTEL.

R. J. B. CROWELL, PROPRIETOR.—CINCINNATI. Addition to his House, in which are contained bed rooms and private parlors, conveniently arranged and newly furnished, both for private families and single persons. He has now a large commodious room to supply in a comfortable and handsome style, the wants of the traveling public. Every comfort and attention which the abundant facilities of supply in Cincinnati, and his own personal efforts can furnish, will be given to his guests.

January 6, 1846.

REGULAR PACKET.

The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. I. Todd, leaves Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday morning.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

January 1, 1846.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Paints, Oils, Varnish and Dye-Stuffs. THE subscriber has a large and well selected stock of every article in his line of business, purchased chiefly from the importers and the Eastern markets, is at all times prepared to sell to Druggists, Physicians, and others in the country, on as good terms and as low prices as any house in the West. Particular attention is paid to orders from Physicians, as every article will be guaranteed of the best quality. On hand—

300 oz. of Sulphate of Quinine;
100 oz. Hydrate of Potash;
100 oz. of Iodine;
100 lbs. of Oil of Vitriol;
100 lbs. of Oil of Turpentine;
100 lbs. of Oil of Camellia;
100 lbs. of Oil of Sweet Almonds;
100 lbs. of Oil of Rose;
100 lbs. of Oil of Clove;
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100 lbs. of Oil of Sardine Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of Hake Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of Whiting Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of Sole Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of Flounder Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of Skate Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of Shark Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of Mackerel Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of Herring Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of Salmon Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of Tuna Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of Mullet Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of Anchovy Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of Sardine Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of Hake Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of Whiting Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of Sole Liver;
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100 lbs. of Oil of Anchovy Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of Sardine Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of Hake Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of Whiting Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of Sole Liver;
100 lbs. of Oil of

Also—At the Commonwealth Office, Frankfort, Ky.
At H. P. Murrell's Dry Goods Store, Bowlinggreen, Ky.
November 18, 1843.